

THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

THE EXAMINER;
Published Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door but one
to the Post Office.

TERMS.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

PAUL SEYMOUR,
PUBLISHER.

Senator Benton to the People of California
and New Mexico.

The following remarkable production appears in the St. Louis Union. It is accompanied by a note to the editors, in which the Senator says: "Persons from both these Provinces have written to me for my opinions, in the event that Congress should fail to give them governments at the late session. I have written to the people of California; and the same letter will do for the people of New Mexico."

Letter from Senator Benton to the People of California.

The treaty with Mexico makes you citizens of the United States; Congress has not yet passed the laws to give you the blessings of our government, and it may be some time before it does so. In the meantime, while your condition is anomalous and critical, and calls for the exercise of the soundest discretion, and the most exalted patriotism on your part, the temporary civil and military government established over you, as a right of war, is at an end. The effects produced by your temporary Governors, (Kearny and Mason, each an ignoramus,) so far as these edicts went to change the laws of the land, are null and void, and were so from the beginning; for the laws of a conquered country remain in force, until altered by the proper legislative authority; and no legislative authority has yet altered the laws which existed at the time of your conquest. The laws of California are still what they were, and are sufficient for your present protection, with some slight additions derived from your voluntary consent, and administered by officers of your own election. Having no lawful government, nor lawful officers, you can have none that have authority over you except by your own consent. Its sanction must be in the will of the majority. I recommend you to meet in convention—provide for a cheap and simple government—and take care of yourselves, until Congress can provide for you. You need a governor, and judges, and some peace and militia officers, that is about all. The Roman civil law, which is the basis of your law, is just and wise, and only needs to be administered by upright judges (alcaldeas) whom you should elect. Avoid new codes of law until introduced by permanent authority. You need but little, at present, in addition to what you have, and that your convention can give you, to wit: elections, trial by jury, and courts of "Reconciliation." This letter is for the termination of disputes without law, by the mediation of the judge; it is easily engrafted on the Roman civil law, which you know, and which favors arbitration and amicable settlements. It is founded upon the command in scripture, "agree with thine adversary quickly whilst thou art in the way with him," &c. It exists in some of the Northern European nations, Norway especially, where two-thirds of all the disputes are settled in the court of "Reconciliation."

You have been disappointed in not receiving the pay due you for military services and sacrifices during the war. A bill passed the Senate appropriating \$796,000 for that purpose; that bill was balked in the committee of the House of Representatives by lie against Col. Fremont, sent here by Col. Mason, and the notorious Col. Jonathan D. Stevenson. Seeing that bill was lost, a less sum of 200,000 was again passed by the Senate to meet the most urgent, and best ascertained claims; it also was lost in the House of Representatives through the effect of the same lies. But do not despair; you will yet be paid; and I believe there are funds now at the disposal of the President for war purposes, out of which he may order you to be paid.

The emigrants went land; they went to the country for land. It is a great misfortune that Congress has passed no law to grant it to them; but the law will come, and grants will be made, probably according to the Oregon bill that passed the Senate some years ago—640 acres to each head of a family (widows and young men over 18 being so counted) 150 acres to the father for each child under 18, and the same to the wife. I would advise you to act upon this bill of the Senate—all the present emigrants, and all that shall arrive before Congress establishes a government for the land; and all the old settlers who are without land, each to make his own location, taking care to avoid interferences with one another, or with old claims considered good, or even probably good, and making all tracts in squares, and to the cardinal points. Avoid, if possible, law suits about land, above everything else. They are a moth which eats up the crop, and often the land itself. Besides, no judgment in a land case would be valid, being a proceeding in rem, unless agreed to by both parties—decided by arbitration, or in a court of "Reconciliation."

Imports which have paid no duties to the United States, should pay them to you—moderately, so as not to repress trade, or burthen the consumers—say 20 per cent on the value whence imported. Less, or even none, would be better.

You are apprised that the question of extending African slavery to California occupies, at present, the attention of our Congress. I know of nothing that you can do at this time that can influence the decision of that question here. When you become a State, the entire and absolute decision of it will be in your own hands. In your present condition, and with your own party of numbers, I would recommend total abstinen from the agitation of the question. Such agitation might distract yourselves when you ought to be united as one man, doing harm where you are, and no good here.

Two years ago, when the people of Oregon were left without a government, I addressed them a letter, recommending to them peace and order among themselves, reliance upon Congress, and submission to their own voluntary government until replaced by another; and I promised them eventual protection from our laws if they so conducted themselves. They did, and the promise has been fulfilled. I now make the same promise to you, in the name of many others.

ers as well as myself, and hope to see it fulfilled on the same conditions.

Written at Washington City, this 27th day of August, 1848, and sent by Colonel Fremont.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

(From the London Times.)

Australia.

The population of this colony in 1846 was 189,609, the number in Sydney, the capital, being 60,000, and there is still a considerable disproportion between the sexes. In the year 1845 the quantity of land under cultivation was 163,331 acres. The number of sheep is now 8,000,000, although not less than 900,000 were boiled down to tallow in 1847—a process which yields a net profit of only about 5s. per head, while the annual average of the fleece, if it were not compelled to be sacrificed for want of labor, would be about 4s. Amongst articles of experimental cultivation the vine has been introduced, and is increasing very rapidly. Cuttings planted on about one or two acres yielded a vintage in 16 months which gave four pipes of wine. Much of what is planted is the Rhine grape. There is also some of the claret grape and the Constantia grape. The latter grows very abundantly, and gives not a sweet wine but a sparkling dry wine of the color of amber, and it is believed that by skill it may be made to produce something original. The other quality of wine chiefly resembles hock. Although at present it is not much drunk at the tables of the colonists, but is consumed chiefly by the laborers, who pay 5s. a gallon for it; it is thought to be soon likely to come into general use. Some pains have been taken to introduce persons who understand the cultivation of vineyards and the manufacture of wine. The latitude of New South Wales is similar to that of the south of Spain, and the climate is very like it, but not quite so hot. In Spain nothing can be done without irrigation, and in Australia this has not been commenced. The duty on imported wine is 15 per cent ad valorem.

The olive has also been introduced to a small extent. It thrives wonderfully, but an erroneous impression has been entertained that it requires 20 years to produce fruit, whereas by the proper method of planing, such as is practised in Andalusia, a good crop may be obtained in three years. Silk production has likewise been tried, but still only on a limited scale, although it is produced very easily and in great abundance. The mulberry is not indigenous, but it grows well. The orange grows magnificently. The cotton plant, unlike the American description, is a perennial, the same as in the Brazils, the East Indies, and Egypt.

With regard to mineral productions, coal, it appears, is abundant. In many localities it may be seen cropping out at the surface, and it has been ascertained to extend to a great depth. Copper mines also have been discovered. About the beginning of the present year an extensive settler in Bayside county, about 120 miles from Sydney, had obtained some specimens of the Burra Burra mine in the neighboring colony of South Australia, and having given a specimen to each of the shepherds in his employment, with a promise that he would make it worth their while if they could find in their sheep-walks anything similar to it; he was surprised in the course of a few weeks by a piece being brought to him with an announcement that at a spot about 35 miles he might find similar ore in any quantity. The result was the discovery of a very rich and apparently inexhaustable copper mine, and laborers are either now on their way out for the purpose of working it, or a negotiation is pending for sending them. Again, in the Yass district country, about 140 miles from Sydney, there has been found a very valuable lead mine.

Steam communication exists from Sydney to Melbourne, Launceston, and Adelaide. The construction of railways is eagerly desired, and a line has been surveyed from Sydney to Goulburn, about 120 miles. One plan suggested as an inducement to European capitalists is, that Government should give a free grant of an acre of land for every pound subscribed to these undertakings, so that the subscriber in addition to his chance of profit from the railway would be in possession of land equal in value at the Government minimum price, to the amount of his investment, and which land would be sure to advance greatly from the completion of the undertaking. At the same time the temptation to the Government would be that in making the estimated grant of 560,000 acres for the purpose of the railway they would bring into value, supposing the advantages of the line to be felt within 20 square miles on either side, a total of 2,560,000 acres, leaving 2,000,000 acres available for speedy sales, and probably at advanced prices.

A supply of labor is the grand want. According to a majority of the witnesses, the colony could receive during the present year 20,000 actual laborers, independently of their wives and families, without depressing to any important extent the rate of wages. The colonists having voted the application of £100,000 to the purpose, on the security of the land fund, Lord Grey has authorized the Commissioners to send out to them and to South Australia at least 10,000 people in the next 12 months. It is understood that a very large number of the children of parents who died during the Irish famine of 1847, and whose ages are between 14 and 18, will be included in this emigration. It is stated by several witnesses that a great desire exists on the part of the laborers and small settlers, similar to that which is so strongly observable among the Irish in America, to aid the emigration of relations and friends by making remittances, and Lord Grey has accordingly directed the Governor to offer every facility for the purpose. In May, 1847, such was the urgency of the colonists to obtain labor that a proposition was made in the Legislative Council regarding the expediency of procuring it even from China, India, the South Sea Islands, although the evil of engraving barbarous or inferior races upon the population was clearly foreseen. The measure, however, was not carried out, except in the shape of an experiment on the part of one intelligent and enterprising settler who imported 50 South Sea Islanders from the island of Tanna, one of the New Hebrides group. From the allusions made to this experiment it appears to have been a failure.

Regarding the Moreton-bay territory,

LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1848.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

WHOLE NUMBER 68.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—At 4 o'clock on Tuesday the 12th inst., the Board met in the Tremont Temple, when the Hon. T. C. Clapp, of Springfield, took the chair, and prayer to Heaven was offered by Rev. Dr. Snell.

A numerous assembly of directors and honorary members of the Board, and other philanthropists, were present.

From brief reports of the Treasurer and Secretary, it appeared that the income for the past year had been \$254,056 40, being about 20 per cent. in advance of those of the preceding year.

The Board have, the past year, sent out thirty-three missionaries, and they have now eight others under appointment, most of whom will go out early for foreign stations.

The Secretary reported with gratification the exertions of Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, through whom the Porte granted an easlet of toleration to his Protestant subjects, thus constituting them a distinct sect with the same rights and privileges as the Mohammedan and other acknowledged sects in Turkey.

True Christianity is truly represented as steadily progressing. There are already 30 Protestant churches among the Armenians, and twenty-six native helpers. The seminary at Edeb, for training young men to take charge of these and other religious institutions, is very flourishing. Three hours and a half of pages of the Scriptures and tracts have, during the year, been printed in the Armenian-Turkish and Greek languages.

Mr. Schaeffer of Constantinople, is translating the Scriptures for the Jews, in the Hebrew character, into the Spanish and German languages. A new edition of the Old Testament in Hebrew-Spanish is also in progress, and 3,780,000 pages, with the original Hebrew in parallel columns, have been printed during the year.

Arrangements have been made in Syria for a new translation of the Bible into Arabic, under the superintendence of Rev. Mr. Smith. The Arabic printing during the year amounted to 600,000 pages. The Nestorian mission is somewhat embarrassed by the unfriendly position of Patriarch, though as yet his influence has not been very apparent. The two seminaries connected with this mission contain seven pupils, who are preparing for stations of usefulness.

A most encouraging feature of the report was the vast amount of printing executed at the mission press, thus diffusing religious truth very extensively among the nations which have long been sunk in heathenism. The printing establishment at Madras has, during the year, thrown off 16,000,000 pages, the press, Ceylon, six millions three hundred thousand, in Siam, 1,100,000, and in China more than a million pages!

Cheering progress has also been made at the different stations in education. Seminaries for the training of young men are regarded with much interest by the people, and common schools are increasing in numbers and influence.

At Amoy, China, the Viceroy of the Province has given his formal sanction to the missionary enterprise. The other stations in that empire are represented as progressing.

In the Sandwich Islands, civilization is gradually progressing. During the year, 1518, was added to the churches, and the whole number of members now in good standing is 23,397. The number of native preachers is increasing.

The report contains a testimony in favor of the moral and influence of the missionaries in those islands, from Judge Turnil, United States Consul there, which must be very gratifying to the Board, and the friends of missions generally.

Of the progress among our own native tribes very interesting notices appeared in the report.

Admissions to the churches among the Choctaw Indians, the commencement of that mission, have been 1,400,000 a year on an average, and more than \$30,000 have been appropriated for education. At the present time \$26,500 a year are thus appropriated.

The Cherokee mission is also conferring great benefits upon that nation. Their Temperance societies number now 3,000 total abstinen- mance, and the laws against the sale of intoxicating drinks are in full operation and thoroughly executed than in New-England. The press has done much towards multiplying their Christian literature, and it is a pleasant reflection, says the report, that nothing of a corrupting or demoralizing tendency has been published in the Cherokee tongue. They support 21 district schools, paying the teachers 33 dollars a month—a good example. Efforts are also extending among other tribes for their civilization, and with encouraging success.—*Christian Register.*

AGRICULTURAL.

ON DRYING AND PRESERVING FRUITS, &c.—The present season of the year presents an opportunity which no housekeeper should fail to improve for laying in a store of cheap and wholesome articles for winter use.

The necessity for doing this seems much greater now than in ordinary years; for, notwithstanding the papers from all directions predict the probable failure of that grand staple, the potato crop, but apples and some other fruits are affected by a species of decay which makes it doubtful whether they can be kept the usual length of time in fair condition.

The report contains a testimony in favor of the use of lard in drying and preserving fruits.

We do not mean to load ourselves with jars of preserves, jellies, jams, and custards, which can only be made for winter use.

The necessary articles for this purpose are a large quantity of salt, a few pounds of lard, and a few pounds of flour. We shall adopt the plan of drying or stewing them in a strong alkaline solution, (soda or pearlash water,) then, after the stones are removed, they are pressed through a co- lander and dried in a slow oven.

A word upon drying apples. Of no task can be more truly said, when once well done it is twice done; and in our opinion, when well done and kept free from wormy apples are three times done. It must be considered that the dried apples when part ripe, sooner or later, will be over-ripe, and that they will be easily damaged by keeping them in a similar quality distinct from others.

A housekeeper who has not given attention to the subject can hardly realize how much attractiveness is given to the table by having such presents a distinctive character. Sometimes the apples are all mashed fine, and again, how tempting and delicious is a dish of unbroken quarters with abundance of syrup. In all these cases it is pre-supposed that some careful hand filled the jars, and in some good receipt book, which can very easily be obtained.

Tomato sauce is another article very acceptable if not spoiled by hot and stimulating condiments. We shall adopt the plan of drying or stewing them a long time, adding nothing but salt, and bottling tight in glass. We would recommend bottling up peaches as directed in our last paper. A gentleman from Michigan presented to the State Fair just held at Buffalo, some dried peaches of plums which were pronounced by the committee to be the best in the fair.

The fruit was first skinned by being placed a short time in a strong alkaline solution, (soda or pearlash water,) then, after the stones were removed, they were pressed through a co- lander and dried in a slow oven.

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U.S. PATENT OFFICE.—At Towne's Hotel, in Warren, Trumbull county, we saw an Isabella grape vine, said to be three years old, planted under the kitchen window, which had climed the second story, a good way towards the ridge pole, and extended its branches to the corners of the building, a distance not less than six feet or thirty feet, stretching from within four feet of the ground to the extremest branch was full of clusters of fruit. We were assured that the only extra advantage it had was water-keeping it well, nearly every day, with dishwater, and occasionally sopsuds—*Cultivator.*

USES OF SOAR-SUNS.—At Towne's Hotel, in Warren, Trumbull county, we saw an Isabella grape vine, said to be three years old, planted under the kitchen window, which had climed the second story, a good way towards the ridge pole, and extended its branches to the corners of the building, a distance not less than six feet or thirty feet, stretching from within four feet of the ground to the extremest branch was full of clusters of fruit. We were assured that the only extra advantage it had was water-keeping it well, nearly every day, with dishwater, and occasionally sopsuds—*Cultivator.*

which forms the northern portion of New South Wales, it is asserted by Dr. Land to be "one of the most favorable fields for colonization that has ever been occupied by the British race." Its extent of navigable water is almost unequalled, and the climate is of the finest order. Mr. Fry, a commissioner of Crown lands, describes the plains on the banks of the Clarence river as "an almost complete realization of Feni- lon's conception of Calypso's isle," and such is its salubrity that, although there is a thriving population of 1,000 souls, a medical man of popular manners and known talents, after two years' experience, has been compelled to be sacrificed for want of labor, would be about 4s. Amongst articles of experimental cultivation the vine has been introduced, and is increasing very rapidly. Cuttings planted on about one or two acres yielded a vintage in 16 months which gave four pipes of wine. Much of what is planted is the Rhine grape. There is also some of the claret grape and the Constantia grape. The latter grows very abundantly, and gives not a sweet wine but a sparkling dry wine of the color of amber, and it is believed that by skill it may be made to produce something original. The other quality of wine chiefly resembles hock. Although at present it is not much drunk at the tables of the colonists, but is consumed chiefly by the laborers, who pay 5s. a gallon for it; it is thought to be soon likely to come into general use. Some pains have been taken to introduce persons who understand the cultivation of vineyards and the manufacture of wine. The latitude of New South Wales is similar to that of the south of Spain, and the climate is very like it, but not quite so hot. In Spain nothing can be done without irrigation, and in Australia this has not been commenced. The Prince Regent arrived at Frankfort at nine o'clock on the evening of the 3d inst., and was delighted to witness the hearty reception prepared for his lady, the Countess of Brandhof. The story of his marriage has always been one of the principal reasons of his popularity. Once on a Summer's day, upon arriving at Aussee, a small town in Styria, the traveler was informed that from some grave mishap or other, no position was at hand. The unfortunate young postmaster and his wife were in the greatest distress—the maid-servants sent out in haste to find a man able to drive the Prince's carriage, the groom was bid rather harshly to make haste and put to the horses, when the handsome young daughter of the house quietly approaches her father, and assures him she will take the reins, for fear that on the bad roads some harridan might happen to his Imperial Highness by a more unpractised driver. A few moments afterwards, she ascends the box, and drives the horses in a masterly manner through the narrow and tortuous streets of the mountain village. The Prince was surprised, and when the road became easier, he accosted her, thanking her for so great a kindness on her part. To all he said, the answers were so innocent and so clever that he ended an hour's conversation by announcing his determination of marrying his fair driver. The postmaster's daughter was frightened, and so was the Emperor Francis when he heard of this untoward plan. The Imperial permission was refused, but Archduke John persisted in his resolution, and the young lady of Aussee went to live with her husband at his charming country seat at Brandhof, from which she received her title. The Count of Meran, her son, is a lovely boy, ten years old, and brought up as a Regular Tyrolese. The Prince's razors, made to sell; things which have no reality in them—that is, which have no portion of the maker's mind invested in them, under similar trouble and expense. For months after this event, the A— would as soon think of flying as of asking any of the B—, C—, S—, C—, or D—, to drop upon them in a quiet way to spend an evening. With such persons there is no medium between a formal tiresome party and an entire abstinence from all visiting whatever.

THE EXAMINER.

F. CORY, JOHN H. HEYWOOD, NOBLE BUTLER, EDITORS.

J. C. VAUGHAN, Corresponding Editor.

LOUISVILLE: SEPT. 30, 1848.

We send, occasionally, a number of the Examiner to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

It is scarcely necessary for us to repeat that in publishing communications, we do not necessarily adopt or endorse the views contained in them. Our paper is open to well-written and decorous articles on all proper subjects, whether they agree with or differ from the opinions entertained by ourselves. We wish our readers to bear this in mind, especially in reference to the plans of emancipation, which may from time to time appear in our columns.

The Prisoner's Friend.

This interesting and useful magazine deserves a wide circulation. We bid God speed to works of this kind, which aim to carry the benign spirit of Christianity into all social relations, and to realize the great end proposed by the Saviour, of seeking and saving the lost.

We have often been grieved, as well as pained, by the utter indifference manifested by professed Christians towards criminals. How any one can read the pages of the New Testament and discern the Saviour's spirit as there revealed, and not have his mind aroused to a perception of the duty devolved upon him, to use every means for the restoration of these unfortunate beings, is to us a matter of profound astonishment. We have no sympathy with that foolish sensibility, which causes one to see in the inmates of our prisons only misfortune and not vice; but seeing and deplored the vice, the actual wickedness, which has filled our prisons, we feel all the more pity for the wretched victims, (for surely vice is the most deplorable thing in creation,) and the more urgent necessity for earnest, faithful, unremitting exertions in their behalf.

Society owes a debt of gratitude, which no words can measure, to men like Mr. Spear, editor of the Prisoner's Friend, on whom the mantle of John Howard has fallen, and who, in their labors of love, are not merely complying with the demands of Christianity, but are doing much to reform and elevate society in all its relations.

The National Era.

In the last number of the National Era, our friend, Dr. Bailey takes exception to our article in which we declined to aid in the formation of a Van Buren electoral ticket in Kentucky. Our reasons failed to satisfy him, for he thinks that such a ticket instead of proving disadvantageous to the great cause of emancipation in the State would promote it.

We have the highest respect for the opinions of the editor of the Era. We have read attentively all that he has to say in opposition to our position, and still think our course the best we can pursue. He admits he may not be able to appreciate all the circumstances that had weight with us in the formation of our opinions; and we feel very certain that, if he were here, his judgment would soon be convinced of the propriety of the neutrality we have decided to observe in relation to the different presidential candidates.

As citizens we have our preferences, and, when the day of election arrives, we intend to give our votes in accordance with those preferences, while as Editors of the Examiner, we shall neither advocate nor oppose the claims of Mr. Van Buren, Gen. Cass, or Gen. Taylor.

Since we felt called on, in view of considerations connected with the approaching convention, to say that we could not participate in the formation of a Free Soil Ticket, we have had the satisfaction of receiving assurances from many of the most judicious friends of emancipation, that our course is heartily and generally approved by them. All the reflection we have given to the subject confirms the opinion we then advanced, namely, that we can better promote the cause of emancipation in Kentucky by observing a strict neutrality toward the different presidential candidates, than by devoting our columns to the advocacy of either of them.

Prospects—Missouri and Texas.
We quote some judicious remarks on this subject from the Presbyterian Herald. The expensiveness of funerals has become so great an evil that a remedy is loudly called for. We have seen persons harassed for weeks after the death of members of their families by the demands for money to pay the funeral expenses. While the head is still bowed down in sorrow, and the tear is still upon the cheek, the bereaved one is obliged to make exertions to pay debts contracted by the display of the funeral.

The widow whose former means of support have been removed, has, in addition to the fee of the physician, to pay the much more burdensome fee of a fashion. She must dress herself in "mourning goods" to imitate those who

"bear about the mockery of woe. To midnight dances and the public show."

This whole thing is wrong, and calls for action on the part of the benevolent members of society. Let the wealthy refuse to hire hacks, and display expensive coffins. Let the ministers of the different churches preach on the subject, and they will find themselves effecting a change.

A circumstance related to us by a gentleman of this city shows to what an extent this passion for funeral display is carried. A little colored baby died, and the management of the funeral was committed to an old and trusty family servant. The bill was sent to the master, who had to pay about thirty dollars. He asked the old servant why he had gone to so much expense. "Why," said he, "I had to do it for the credit of the family."

We notice that some of our exchanges are discussing the morality and propriety of a class of funerals made of the most costly materials in our large cities and towns. According to the present fashion they are usually so expensive that families in moderate circumstances are often grievously oppressed by them at a time when, in consequence of increased expense incurred during sickness and the removal of the dead and the support of the family, they are least able to bear it. We have known instances in our own city in which the funeral expenses took up the last dote of the family, and the fatherless children, and yet their affliction and respect for the departed one, together with their pride to keep up appearances, made them submit to exactions which under any other circumstances would have been firmly resisted.

The Editor of the Watchman of the Valley has a long article upon the evil, as exhibited in Cincinnati.

These expenses, he says, arise in part from the high cost of mourning apparel; and, as a high price must be paid. But he further argues further from what have come to be the exorbitant charges for carriage hire, burial services, etc. The provision of a large number of carriages for almost any one who may choose to ride, the writer looks upon as useless, and worthy of being disengaged.

We know of a clergyman who was laboring in a new section of a city to build up a new steam furniture factory of Messrs. J. M. and A. J. Lincoln, corner of Main and fourteenth streets, and were gratified to observe that it was already doing a brisk business. The good brother had kindly attended to the arrangements of the funeral, and among other things spoken for a respectable train of carriages without consulting him at all.

A few weeks since, as we were walking with a stranger to the grave of our mutual friend, he happened to notice the procession as it turned a corner, and exclaimed in a tone of sadness, "poor men cannot afford to die in Cincinnati."

The remark has given rise to many a serious reflection on the subject of this article. A

poor man cannot afford to die in Cincinnati!" And why? Because the expenses of a respectable burial will cost his family more than they can afford—perhaps more than they can raise without the sacrifice of all they have.

The writer recommends a remedy for much of the useless and oppressive expenditure which describes, and insists on the necessity of exerting that as far as we can afford.

There must be, he says, a change, and good men must commence the work of reformation. No matter what others may say, it must be done. Let Christians, respectable citizens, who may be abundantly able to follow the fashion, even in a funeral display, set the example, when the angel of death has visited them, there be little stir and bustle. Let every man, who can afford it, make it improper to walk and private carriages be employed at such a possibility. If the burial is out of the city, let the friends only attend—a procession on foot might properly accompany the out-

of-the-nature of the influence which eventually this portion of our population will exert upon the cause of freedom. To freedom it stands pledged, not by political ties nor party promises, but by the immutable laws of its very being.

We are the more confirmed in our opinion, that Texas and Missouri hold the same or at least similar positions in relation to slavery, by the course of action upon the Oregon Bill of the two Senators, who are regarded as the genuine representatives of their respective States, Benton and Houston. It is remarkable that these two men pursued the same course in relation to this important matter and that course one which separated them from the whole band of Southern Senators. This may have been a mere coincidence, but surely, if so, it was a striking coincidence. We prefer to believe that it was not a coincidence, not the result of accident at all but the effect of similar causes in both the States which the gentlemen represent. They are far seeing, sagacious men; men acquainted with the under-currents of thought and feeling, as well as with expressed opinion. They are men, too, doubtless, of more or less ambition, or, at least, possessed of sufficient regard for popularity to prevent them from unnecessarily alienating the good feelings of their constituents. The action of such men upon a question of vast importance, and at a time when the mind of the whole Union was intensely interested in it, could not have been careless or ill considered. They acted from deliberation, and we doubt not, that, in adopting the course which they did, they firmly believed that they reflected, if not the expressed, the real sentiments of a majority of their constituents.

If the opinion, which we have advanced that Texas and Missouri will, in a few years and themselves of the thralldom of slavery, be well founded, it is certainly worthy of being thoroughly considered, both by pro-slavery and anti-slavery men.

It may serve to prevent some of the former class from committing themselves in violent opposition to a cause, which is destined to triumph, the cause of liberty and justice, in whose support God and man are enlisted, the cause of principle and policy, of everlasting right and enlightened interest.

For anti-slavery men the views advanced are full of encouragement. We would especially commend them to intelligent men, who are seeking homes for themselves and their families in the West, and who, for the presence of slavery, would gladly establish themselves in one of the other two States; which, in climate, soil, and all natural advantages, offer unequalled inducements for immigration. Let these men be but convinced that slavery will soon cease to blight these favored portions of our land, which nature never ceases to bless; let them but have reason to believe that their children will not be obliged to breathe the infected atmosphere; and they will gladly avail themselves of the privileges offered. Hundreds and thousands of individuals will soon be added to the number of citizens, both of Missouri and Texas, sterner, enterprising men, whose intelligence and industry will add immeasurable wealth to the States of their adoption, and a strong neutrality toward the different presidential candidates, than by devoting our columns to the advocacy of either of them.

Funeral Expenses.

We quote some judicious remarks on this subject from the Presbyterian Herald. The expensiveness of funerals has become so great an evil that a remedy is loudly called for. We have seen persons harassed for weeks after the death of members of their families by the demands for money to pay the funeral expenses. While the head is still bowed down in sorrow, and the tear is still upon the cheek, the bereaved one is obliged to make exertions to pay debts contracted by the display of the funeral.

The widow whose former means of support have been removed, has, in addition to the fee of the physician, to pay the much more burdensome fee of a fashion. She must dress herself in "mourning goods" to imitate those who

"bear about the mockery of woe. To midnight dances and the public show."

The Circuit and Criminal Courts met and immediately adjourned on Wednesday morning, as a token of respect to the deceased.

The Cannonball Cotton Mill.

Incorporated by the last Legislature of Indiana, capital \$500,000, has, as we learn, been fully organised by the election of William Richardson President, Alfred Thruston Treasurer, and Charles W. Short, Lewis Ruffner, William F. Pettit, F. Chamberlin, T. C. Coleman, Jas. C. Ford, Judge Morgan, and Col. W. M. Lane, of Bedford, Ia., Directors.

From the high character of these gentlemen, of this city shows to what an extent this passion for funeral display is carried. A little colored baby died, and the management of the funeral was committed to an old and trusty family servant. The bill was sent to the master, who had to pay about thirty dollars. He asked the old servant why he had gone to so much expense. "Why," said he, "I had to do it for the credit of the family."

We notice that some of our exchanges are discussing the morality and propriety of a class of funerals made of the most costly materials in our large cities and towns. According to the present fashion they are usually so expensive that families in moderate circumstances are often grievously oppressed by them at a time when, in consequence of increased expense incurred during sickness and the removal of the dead and the support of the family, they are least able to bear it. We have known instances in our own city in which the funeral expenses took up the last dote of the family, and the fatherless children, and yet their affliction and respect for the departed one, together with their pride to keep up appearances, made them submit to exactions which under any other circumstances would have been firmly resisted.

The Editor of the Watchman of the Valley has a long article upon the evil, as exhibited in Cincinnati.

These expenses, he says, arise in part from the high cost of mourning apparel; and, as a high price must be paid. But he further argues further from what have come to be the exorbitant charges for carriage hire, burial services, etc. The provision of a large number of carriages for almost any one who may choose to ride, the writer looks upon as useless, and worthy of being disengaged.

We know of a clergyman who was laboring in a new section of a city to build up a new steam furniture factory of Messrs. J. M. and A. J. Lincoln, corner of Main and fourteenth streets, and were gratified to observe that it was already doing a brisk business. The good brother had kindly attended to the arrangements of the funeral, and among other things spoken for a respectable train of carriages without consulting him at all.

A few weeks since, as we were walking with a stranger to the grave of our mutual friend, he happened to notice the procession as it turned a corner, and exclaimed in a tone of sadness, "poor men cannot afford to die in Cincinnati."

The remark has given rise to many a serious reflection on the subject of this article. A

poor man cannot afford to die in Cincinnati!" And why? Because the expenses of a respectable

burial will cost his family more than they can afford—perhaps more than they can raise without the sacrifice of all they have.

The writer recommends a remedy for much of the useless and oppressive expenditure which describes, and insists on the necessity of exerting that as far as we can afford.

There must be, he says, a change, and good men must commence the work of reformation. No matter what others may say, it must be done. Let Christians, respectable citizens, who may be abundantly able to follow the fashion, even in a funeral display, set the example, when the angel of death has visited them, there be little stir and bustle.

Let every man, who can afford it, make it improper to walk and private carriages be employed at such a possibility. If the burial is out of the city, let the friends only attend—a procession on foot might properly accompany the out-

of-the-nature of the influence which eventually this portion of our population will exert upon the cause of freedom. To freedom it stands pledged, not by political ties nor party promises, but by the immutable laws of its very being.

They are men from Germany and other portions of Europe, not in destitution, but pos-

sesed of small means; men accustomed to

thrift and industry, who, having always labored themselves, regard labor as honorable,

and who abhor slavery alike for its wastefulness and for the dishonesty which it brings upon labor and the laborer. When interest and habit thus combine with pride and personal feeling, produce aversion to a system, that aversion must be bitter and irremovable. That this sentiment of aversion prevails almost universally among the respectable German farmers and mechanics who settle in this country, we presume no one can doubt, nor with the prevalence of this sentiment, can there be any doubt as to the nature of the influence which eventually this portion of our population will exert upon the cause of freedom. To freedom it stands pledged, not by political ties nor party promises, but by the immutable laws of its very being.

The foregoing suggestions must command themselves. The reform that they urge need not be carried to an extreme, but that a reform demanded, no one at all observant of the present system of conducting funerals, can doubt.

Emancipation.
From different parts of the State we receive letters that give us encouragement in our labors. Emancipation principles are making steady progress. We are continually hearing of one, and another influential man, becoming interested in this great subject. When the bill for a Convention was introduced into the Legislature, it was declared that the slaves in the State should be admitted into the Union as free men.

Now this being the state of the case, where do we naturally look for the highest degree of improvement and perfection in the agricultural processes, if it be not among these devoted tillers of the ground?

Surely, men who are so entirely devoted to one pursuit, who are so free from all the cares and excitements attendant upon commercial ad-

ventures, so undistracted by mechanical labors, and whose whole attention is concentrated upon that ancient, that most dignified and honorable of all professions, surely men thus favorably situated for carrying on the agricultural pursuits in the former than in the latter. There is no doubt of the fact then, that the people of the slave States are *emphatically* an agricultural people.

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thus! Labors, these, every way worthy of the immortal gods! Of right may our functionaries who talk for us in legislative halls put on lofty airs, and speak in loud-sounding words. We are the Union; we keep it with shirts; we sweeten its tea and coffee; we keep it in sugar; we supply thousands and millions of hungry mouths with hog and hominy; and then, what is more, we grow negroes, "the very keystones," says the Hon. Mr. —, "in the arch of our political fabric." But enough of this. A learned writer remarks—"To furnish food for others to live on, and raw materials for others to work over and grow rich by, in the application of their ingenuity, skill, and art, is a condition of dependence and sub servient, both of individual persons and of nations." And yet such are the functions that the slave States are destined to perform in this Republic; and such are to be their relative condition and importance with regard to the free States.

By way of suggesting to those chivalrous knights of the South, who talk so largely about disunion, some idea of the figure we should probably cut among the nations of the world, in case we should set up for ourselves, I will here make an extract from the learned author just quoted:

"Agriculture is doubtless most necessary to the subsistence of a people, in the more primitive condition of the race; but there can be but little of private or public wealth, but little of civilisation, nothing of independence as a political commonwealth, and there must be almost or quite a total want of political power among nations, with that member of the great family whose sole pursuit is agriculture." On this subject, Dr. List, a German economist, remarks:—

"The production of raw material and food, is of high importance among the nations of the *temperate zone*, with regard to their internal commerce. By the export of grain, wine, flour, hemp, cotton, rice, sugar, wool, and such like, a tribe or nation, in the infancy

of its civilisation, may signalise its agriculture, and thereby attain a high position among the nations of the world."

—We would rumin on conclusion, that, in the light of the facts which we have presented to the reader, and the results at which we have arrived, the wisdom—saying nothing of their patriotism—of some of our Southern statesmen, who are laboring with so much zeal to extort the area of slavery, may well be called in question.

Listen, reader, to one of these modern Solons, in debate, on a great national question, involving the destiny of several of the future States of the Union—*hear him*—it is the Hon. Mr. Holmes, of New England:

"I do not admit [slavery] to be an evil. I hold it [slavery] to be the greatest blessing that God ever bestowed upon man."

Mr. Holmes, *My Dear Sir*, we take it that you are a kin of our illustrious friend, General Quattlebaum.

CATO.

N. B.—As a convenient reference I have made out the following table which shows the number of Patent Rights which were issued to each of the different States of the Union from 1790 to 1847.

The Farmers around these Kentucky towns who have been waiting thirty or forty years for a city market at their doors, and are yet disappointed, and are likely to be the end of their time, are already saying, "away with the obstacle that stands in the way of a home market, the growth of every town, the increase or establishment of manufactures and of State property."

The large land owner, too, is against slavery

for it keeps down the price of his lands by keeping away the free laborer and manufacturer of the north. Many other classes of the community are opposed from interest to slavery, and one class from religious scruples, which probably is small in reality, though many affect to feel the force of such an objection. This feeling is at least often manifested by the slave owner on his dying bed, as we frequently see him willing his negroes free, although he might have been in the habit of trafficking in them when well. There are times in every man's life, when he feels that slavery is religiously wrong, but many excuse themselves upon the ground that they are not responsible for it. Still there are times when this view of the matter will not satisfy the conscience, even of apparently wicked men—mankind are at heart opposed to slavery in every form and this feeling or sentiment will ultimately work out the freedom of the negro though unaided by any other power.

These, sir, are some of the views and arguments that I hear adduced against slavery from day to day by almost all classes of men. This being the state of the public mind, who can doubt the ultimate success of the friends of universal freedom. I say to you go on, be of good cheer—never mind those who taunt you with being abolitionists or call you by any other hard names. All will come right. Truth is omnipotent and public justice certain."

For the Examiner.

Encouraging.
I have been a deeply interested reader of the Examiner for sometime, though not a subscriber, and have thought it would not be unacceptable to you to learn something more of public sentiment in this quarter in relation to slavery—I give it to you as my opinion formed from the most thorough examination of individual opinion upon the subject, that three fourths of the people hereabouts are ready and willing that initiatory steps may be taken as soon as convenient for gradual emancipation. This is a broad assertion and may not seem creditable even to you whose "hopes are with your will," much less to those who have been in the habit of regarding the institution of slavery as fixed and immutable.

Our is an age of progress in all the departments of human thought and action, and the last few years have wrought this wonderful change in the minds of men in relation to slavery. A few years since this was not so; the leading masses were thoughtlessly in favor of slavery, and would not be reasoned with as to its evils—now your "abolition" paper, as some have called it, is read with patience, and even interest by men owning slaves. Once they would have sent a mob after you, now they send their names to get your paper. A paper conducted with the prudence of your might be published in any town in the State with the most perfect security from popular displeasure. Interests, individual and national, are the great levers that move us singly or in bodies—and in order that we shall pursue a given course it is only necessary to convince us that it is our interest to do so. This is as it should be—it is in conformity to truth. Public virtue is never violated by the means necessary to acquire a real and permanent good. In this case we have the comfort to know, that in looking alone to our temporal welfare in the abolition of slavery we do nevertheless conform to the requirements of justice, morality and religion—the foundations of all real prosperity and happiness.

The eyes of the mechanic are opened to the injury that he sustains by slavery. He sees that nearly all the trades are taken from the white man, or if not taken from him, he has at least a strong competitor in the slave. This discovery having made us may set the mechanic down as in favor of gradual emancipation. The thousands of town property owners, who have been waiting impatiently for their towns to grow into cities, as towns in the free States have, enhancing an hundred fold such property, will take the same way—knowing as they do that slavery is in the way of manufacturers, the growth of towns, &c.

The Farmers around these Kentucky towns who have been waiting thirty or forty years for a city market at their doors, and are yet disappointed, and are likely to be the end of their time, are already saying, "away with the obstacle that stands in the way of a home market, the growth of every town, the increase or establishment of manufactures and of State property."

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Yours, VERITAS.

The American Review.

We have received the September number of this periodical, which, as most of our readers know, is devoted to the defense of Whig principles. But it is by no means a mere party journal. The greater portion of it is filled with matter interesting to the man of letters and science. We can cheerfully recommend the work to our readers. Those who take no interest at all in party politics can pass over the political article. But every one should wish to become acquainted with the matters at issue between the great parties of our country; and one may save himself a great deal of trouble by learning the views of the Whigs through the condensed articles of this work. It is well known that, in England, the best periodicals, in a literary point of view, are those which are devoted to the support of the political parties of the country. The Edinburgh Review is the organ of the Whigs; Quarterly, of the Tories; the Westminster, of the Radicals. It seems that literature, at least in England, requires the spirit of party politics to render it palatable.

California.
The late discoveries in California, have excited a new interest in that country which will probably be the cause of populating it with unexampled rapidity. It seems to be in reality, if these stories are true, what it has so often been called, the El Dorado of America. Recent explorations would seem to confirm former reports, that California, in addition to its agricultural resources, commercial advantages, and salubrious climate, possesses mineral riches of all varieties, and of in calculable value.

These strong enticements will attract a numerous emigration to California, each successive year, until the country is filled up and becomes populous as some of the old States of the Union. We hear of many individuals, and of the formation of large companies in various places, who design to emigrate to it next year. To all such we say "God speed," and our wish is that they may fully realize their expectations.

A recent section of the act of Congress of 1841, has it, that "all sales, mortgagings, powers, or other interests in buildings, made or executed prior to the issue of any warrant, shall be null and void," so that any such blanks as to dates left by them to be filled in, upon the signature of the warrant, is highly improper on the part of the persons who put it in, and is in fraud of the act of Congress upon that subject.

Attention to these suggestions may dispense with the filing of numerous *certs* by the soldier to prevent the issue of the patents where the assignments are alleged to be fraudulent.

RICHARD M. YOUNG, Commissioner.

The American Review.

The following notice appears in the Washington Daily:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

To prevent undue executions from soldiers in necessary circumstances, I suggest for the future that the assignments of land warrants be made on the backs of the warrants in all cases when practical, so that the certificates and notations which are strictly enjoined, in reference to the acknowledgement of soldiers, will be put off to a future date.

On the days on which such instruments are executed, the other section of the act of Congress of 1841, has it, that "all sales, mortgagings,

powers, or other interests in buildings, made or executed prior to the issue of any warrant, shall be null and void," so that any such blanks as to dates left by them to be filled in, upon the signature of the warrant, is highly improper on the part of the persons who put it in, and is in fraud of the act of Congress upon that subject.

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LITERARY EXAMINER.

"How beautiful is Day."

BY JAMES GEORGE GRANT.

How beautiful is Day
O'er the laughing earth and sea,
When it startles sleep,
And it awakes thy to thee!
When the cold dawn-tints, dim and cold,
Change to purple and to gold,
And a rapture all awoke!
Lights the path for love and me!
When I see its radiance play
O'er thy gentle lip and brow—
Oh, how beautiful is Day!
And how beautiful art Thou!

How beautiful is Noon,
When I meet the in these shade
Of the leafy woods of June
Like a spirit of the glade!
When the sun is bright and low,
To the brook's stillly flow,
And all nature seems to know
Thou art listening, dearest maid!

When I hear the murmured tune
Of thy sweet voice, sweet as now—
Oh, how beautiful is Noon!
And how beautiful art Thou!

How beautiful is Eve,
When its golden smiles depart
Slow away, as leath to leave
Ought so lovely as thou art!
When the dews begin to weep,
And the first pale star to peep,
Like an angel sent to keep
Vigil o'er the when we part!

When the twilights seems to grieve,
As it flies upon thy bower—
Oh, how beautiful is Eve!
And how beautiful art Thou!

How beautiful is Night,
O'er the dreaming earth and sea,
When the moon, in virgin-white,
Wears modesty, and she
When he bares his silver light,
Deems more, with tender light,
All the magic and the might
Of thy beauty, love, to me!

When her starry eyes are bright,
Like thine own, my dearest now—
Oh, how beautiful is Night!
And how beautiful art Thou!

Character of Hampden.

Mr. Hampden was a man of much greater cunning, and, it may be, of the most discerning spirit, and of the greatest address and insinuation to bring anything to pass which he desired, of any man of that time, and who laid the design deepest. He was a gentleman of a good extraction, and a fair fortune, who, from a life of great pleasure and license, had, on a sudden, retired to extraordinary sobriety and strictness, and yet retained his usual cheerfulness and affability; which, together with the opinion of his wisdom and justice, and the courage he had showed in opposing the ship money, raised his reputation to a very great height, not only in Buckinghamshire, where he lived, but generally throughout the kingdom. He was not a man of many words, and rarely began the discourse, or made the first entrance upon any business that was assumed; but a very weighty speaker, and after he had heard a full debate, and observed how the house was like to be inclined, took up the argument, and shortly, and clearly, and craftily so stated it, that he commonly conducted it to the conclusion he desired; and if he found he could not do that, he was never without the dexterity to divert the debate to another time, and to prevent the determining anything in the negative, which might prove inconvenient in the future. He made so great a show of civility, and modesty, and humility, and always of mistrusting his own judgment, and esteeming his with whom he conferred for the present, that he seemed to have no opinions or resolutions but such as he contracted from the information and instruction he received upon the discourses of others, whom he had a wonderful art of governing, and leading into his principles and inclinations, while they believed that he wholly depended upon their counsel and advice. No man had ever a greater power over himself, or was less the man that he seemed to be; which shortly after appeared to all, when he cared less to keep on the mask.—*Clarke.*

Shakespeare

Was the man, who, of all modern and ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul? All the images of nature were still present to him, and he drew them, not laboriously, but luckily. When he describes anything, you more than see it—you feel it, too. Those who accuse him to have wanted learning, give him the greater commendation. He was naturally learned; he needed not the spectacles of books to read nature; he looked inwards, and found her there. I cannot say he is everywhere alike; were he so, I should do him injury to compare him with the greatest of mankind. He is many times flat, insipid; his comic wit degenerating into cliches, his serious rising into bombast. But he is always great when some great occasion is presented to him; no man can say he ever had a subject for his wit, and did not then raise himself as high above the rest of the poets.

Quantum lenta solent inter viburna epressi.

The consideration of this made Mr. Hales, of Eton, say, that there was no subject of which any poet ever writ, but he would produce it much better done in Shakespeare; and however others are now generally preferred before him, yet the age wherein he lived, which had contemporaries with him, Fletcher and Jonson, never equalled them to him in their esteem. And in the last king's court, when Ben's reputation was at highest, Sir John Suckling, and with him the greater part of the courtiers, set our Shakespeare far above him.—*Dryden.*

Church Bells.

There's something beautiful in the church bells. Beautiful and hopeful! They talk to high and low, rich and poor, in the same voice; there's sound in them that should score pride and envy, and meanness of all sorts, from the heart of man; that should make him look on the world with kind forbearing eyes; that should make the earth itself seem to him, at least for a time, a holy place. Yes there is a whole sermon in the very sound of the church bells, if we have only the ears rightly to understand it.—There is a preacher in every belfry, that cries, "Poor, weary, struggling, fighting creatures—poor human things! take rest, be quiet. Forget your vanities, your follies, your week-day craft, your heart-burnings!" And you, ye human vessels, girt and painted, believe the iron tongue that tells ye that for all your gilding, all your colors, ye are the same Adam's earth with the beggar at your gates. Come away, come, cries the church bell, and learn to be humble, learn that, however daubed and stained, and stuck about with jewels, you are but grave clay! Come, Dives, come; and be taught that all your glory, as you wear it, is not half so beautiful in the eye of Heaven, as the sores of uncomplaining Lazarus! And ye, poor creatures, livid and faint—stinted and crushed by the pride and hardness of the world—come, come, cries the bell with the voice of an angel—come and learn what is laid up for ye. And learning, take heart, and walk amongst the wickedness, the cruelties of the world, calmly, as Daniel walked among the lions."—*Douglas Jerrold.*

The Model Mother-in-Law.

The MODEL MOTHER-IN-LAW is a tender creature, and requires the 'niciest care and the hottest luncheons to keep her in good temper. She has only one child, a daughter, but she is passionately fond of her. She "only lives to see her dear child happy," and everybody else miserable. To insure this, it is necessary to be constantly with her. Accordingly, she "brings her things" some day, before dinner, and takes possession of the best bed-room, only to stop for a week. Her weeks, however, never have a Saturday. She has no knowledge of time, as measured by the week, month, or year, but is sadly put out if supper is not brought up precisely to the minute. But Julia always required a mother's care; she was very delicate, even as a child, and the little thing is far from strong now. She has never left her side for two days together since the hour she was born. Her daughter must not walk—"Do you hear me, Julia? I will not allow it; the exertion is too much for you, and cabs are cheap enough, goodness knows! You must not exert yourself, child, so give me the keys, and I will attend to the housekeeping for you."

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Godwin and Talford.

Mr. Godwin was thus a man of two beings, which held little discourse with each other—the daring inventor of theories constructed of air-drawn diagrams—and the single gentleman, who suffered nothing to distract or excite him, beyond his study.—He loved to walk in the crowded streets of London, not, like Lamb, enjoying the infinite varieties of many-colored life around him, but because he felt, amidst the noise, and crowd, and glane, more intensely the imperceptible stillness of his own contemplations. His means of comfortable support were mainly supplied, by a shop in Skinner street, where, under the auspices of "M. J. Godwin & Co.," the pretiest and wisest books for children issued, which old-fashioned parents presented to their children, without suspecting that the graceful lessons of piety and goodness which charmed away the selfishness of infancy, were published and sometimes revised, and now and then written by a philosopher, whom they would scarcely venture to name! He met the exigencies which the vicissitudes of business sometimes caused, with the trusting simplicity which marked his course—he asked his friends for aid without a scruple, considering that their means were justly the due of one who toiled in thought for their inward life, and had little time to provide for his own outward existence; and took their excuses when offered, without doubt or offence. The very next day after he had been honoured and delighted with an introduction to him at Lamb's chambers, I was made still more proud and happy by his appearance at my own on such an errand—why my poverty, not my will, rendered abortive. After some pleasant chat on indifferent matters, he carefully observed that he had a little bill for £150 falling due on the morrow, which had travelled many hundred miles, was brought to Samarang, and there the English resident had it thrown into the sea. The Javans looked on quietly, and held the curse to be neutralised by the white man's intervention. Dr. Selberg gives various other examples, observed by himself, of the ridiculous superstitions of these simple islanders. A very remarkable one is given in the works of Raffles and Crawford. In 1814, it was found out that a road had been made up to the lofty summit of the mountain of Sunbing. The road was twenty feet broad, and about sixty English miles in length, and a condition of its construction being that it should cross no water-course, it struggled in countless zigzags up the mountain side. This gigantic work, the result of the labors of a whole province, and of a people habitually and constitutionally averse to violent exertion, was finished before the government became aware of its commencement! Its origin was most absurd and trifling. An old woman gave out that she had dreamed a dream, and that a deity was about to alight upon the mountain top. A curse was to fall upon all who did not work at a road for his descent into the plain. Such boundless credulity as this is of course easily turned to account by a special pleader, was obliged to write for magazines to help me on, and had not such a sum in the world. "Oh, dear," said the philosopher, "I thought you were a young gentleman of fortune—do n't mention it—don't mention it; I shall do very well elsewhere," and then, in the most gracious manner, reverted to our former topics; and sat in my small room for half an hour, as if to convince me that my want of fortune made no difference in his esteem. A slender tribute to the literature he had loved and served so well, was accorded to him in the old age to which he attained, by the gift of a sinecure in the exchequer of about £200 a year, connected with the custody of the records; and the last time I saw him he was having an immense key to unlock the musty treasure of which he was guardian—how like those he had unlocked, with finer talisman, for the astonishment and alarm of one generation, and the delight of all others.—*Talford's Final Memorials of Charles Lamb.*

Antiquity of Nursery Rhymes.

Many of these are centuries old. "A man of words and not of deeds," is found in MS. of the seventeenth century in the British Museum; differing, indeed, from the version now used, but still sufficiently similar to leave no question as to the identity. The following has been traced to the time of Henry VI., a singular doggerel, the joke of which consists in saying it so quickly that it cannot be told whether it is English or gibberish.

"In fair fair is,
In oak-nome is,
In mud eel is,
In clay mouse is,
Goat eat ivy,
Mare eat oats."

"Sing a song of sixpence" is quoted by Beaumont and Fletcher. "Buz, quota the blue fly," which is printed in the nursery half-penny books, belongs to Ben Jonson's Masque of Oberon, "Tailor of Bicester," was originally sung in the game called "Leap Candle," mentioned by Aubrey; and the old ditty of "Three Blind Mice," is found in the curious music book entitled Deuteromelia; or the second part of Muscicæ's Melodie, 1606. And so on of others, fragments of old catches and popular songs being constantly traced in the apparently unmeaning rhymes of the nursery.—We have recently been at an auction sale, an old copy of the nursery rhyme of "Jack Horner," in its original state; not a mere fragment, but a long metrical history, entitled "The Pleasant History of Jack Horner," containing his witty tricks and pranks which he played from his youth to his ripe years; right pleasant and delightful for winter and summer's recreation," with four frightful woodcuts, not having as far as we could see, any connection with the tale.

A London Dinner in 1669.

My poor wife rose by five o'clock in the morning before day, and went to market and bought fowls and many other things for dinner, with which I was highly pleased, and the chine of beef was down before six o'clock, and my own jacke; of which I was doubtful, do carry it very well, things being put in order and the cook come. By and by comes Dr. Clarke and his lady, his sister, and a she cozen, and Mr. Pearce and his wife, which was all my guests. I had them after dinner, at first course, a hash of rabbits and lamb and a chine of beef. Next a dish of roasted fowle, cost me about 30s., and a tart, and then fruit and cheese. My dinner was noble and enough, I had my house mighty clean and neat; my room below with a fire in it; my dining room above, and my chamber being made a withdrawing chamber; and my wife's good fife also.—I find my new table very proper, and will hold nine or ten people well, but eight with great room. At supper had a good sack posset and cold meat; and sent my guests away about ten o'clock at night, both them and myself highly pleased with our management of this day; and, indeed, their company is very fine, and Mrs. Clarke a very witty fine lady, though a little conceited and proud. I believe this day's feast will cost me near £5.—*Pepys's Diary.*

Bodily Infirmities.

Bodily infirmities, like breaks in a wall have often become avenues through which the light of Heaven has entered the soul, and made the imprisoned image long for release.—*Dr. Waits.*

Sonnets by John Keats.

FROM THE LIFE AND REMAINS OF JOHN KEATS.

Oh! how I love on a fair summer's eve,
When streams of light pour down the golden west,

And on the balmy zephyr tranquil rest

The silver clouds, far—away to leave

All meane thoughts, and take a sweet reprieve

From little cares; to find, with easy quest,

A fragrant wild, with nature's beauty drest,

And there into delight my soul deceive;

There to be lost with patriotic lore,

Musing on Morn in Lebanon Sidney's bier—

Till their stern forms before my mind arise,

Perhaps on wing of poesy upward.

Fall often prepping a delicious tear,

When some melodious sorrow spells mine eyes.

The Sun.

It keeps eternal whirrings around.

Desolate shore, and with its mighty swell

Glistens twice the thousand caverns, till the spell

Of Hebe leaves them their old shadowy sound.

Often lies in such gentle temper found,

That scarcely will the very smallest shell

Be moved for days from where it sometime fed;

When last the winds of heaven were unbound.

Oh ye have your eyeballs vexed and tir'd

Feast them upon the wideness of the sea;

Oh ye! whose ears are dun'd with uproar rude,

Or fed too much with cloying melody—

Sit ye near some old cavern's mouth and broad

Until ye start, as if the sea-nymphs quired!

Ode on Indolence.

FROM THE LIFE, LETTERS AND LITERARY REMAINS OF JOHN KEATS, LATELY PUBLISHED.

"They tol not, neither do they spin."

One time before me were three figures seen,

With bowed necks, and joined hands, side-

And one behind the other step'd aside,

In placid sandals, and in white robes grecian;

They pass'd, like figures on a marble um-

When shifted round to see the other side,

They came again; as when the urn once more

Is shifted round, the first seen shades return;

And they were strange to me, as may bele-

With vases, to one in Phidian jove.

How is it, shades! that I knew ye not?

How came ye muffled in so much heat?

Was it a silent deep disguised plot?

To steal away, and leave without a task?

My idle days? Ripe was the drowsy hour;

Beautiful'd the eyes; my pulse grew less and less;

Pat had no sting, and pleasure's wrath

No flowers.

O, why do ye not melt, and leave my sense

Unhaunted quite of all but—nothingness?

I knew it to be my demon Poesy.

They faded, and forsooth! I wanted wings:

O fly! What is Love? and where is it?

And for that poor Ambion! it sprang;

From a man's little heart's shun'ful fever.

For Poesy!—no, she has not a joy—

At least for me,—so sweet as drowsy moon,

And singing steep'd in bound'less innocence,

O, from age ses'eted from annoy,

That I may never know how change the

Or hear the voice of busy common sense!

And once more came they by; and, passing tyme,

Each one the face a moment while to me;

Then faded, and to follow them I burn'd